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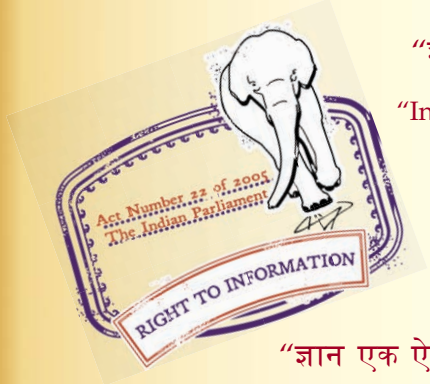

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IS 326 (Part 17) : 1989
(Reaffirmed 2000)

Indian Standard

NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC PERFUMERY MATERIALS — METHODS OF SAMPLING AND TEST

PART 17 DETECTION OF CHLORINE

(Second Revision)

भारतीय मानक

प्राकृतिक और संश्लेषित सुगन्ध सामग्री परीक्षण की पद्धतियाँ

भाग 17 क्लोरीन ज्ञात करना

(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

First Reprint SEPTEMBER 1998

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 17) (Second Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 25 January 1989, after the draft finalized by the Natural and Synthetic Perfumery Materials Sectional Committee had been approved by the Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Division Council.

This standard was first published in 1952 entitled 'Methods of test for essential oils' and subsequently revised in 1968 as 'Methods of sampling and test for natural and synthetic perfumery materials'. Taking cognizance of the need to incorporate instrumental methods of analysis now in vogue and to facilitate inclusion of additional test methods or changes in the existing test method and also to align these test methods with those specified in corresponding ISO Standards, the Committee decided to revise and split the standard and publish individual test methods as separate parts of the original standard. The test method as given in this part supersedes the test method, as given under **16.10** of IS 326 : 1968 'Methods of sampling and test for natural and synthetic perfumery materials (*first revision*)'.

In reporting the result of a test or analysis, made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'.

Indian Standard

NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC PERFUMERY MATERIALS — METHODS OF SAMPLING AND TEST

PART 17 DETECTION OF CHLORINE

(Second Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard (Part 17) prescribes method of test for determination of freedom of perfumery material from chlorine.

2 DETECTION OF CHLORINE

2.1 Outline of the Method

Absence of even a transient green colour when the material is ignited on a copper gauze in a non-luminous flame is used for determining freedom from chlorine.

2.2 Apparatus

2.2.1 *Copper Wire*, bent at one end to which a strip of 20 mesh copper gauze, 1·5 cm wide and 5 cm long, is attached.

2.2.2 *Medicine Dropper*

2.2.3 *Bunsen Burner*, capable of giving good non-luminous flame.

2.3 Procedure

Place the copper strip in the non-luminous flame of the Bunsen burner until it glows without imparting a green colour. Cool the gauze and repeatedly ignite it until an oxide coating has formed. Cool the gauze and add 2 drops of the sample by means of a medicine dropper, permitting it to burn in air. Again cool and add 2 more drops of the test material and burn as before. Continue the procedure until 6 drops have been ignited. Hold the gauze in the outer edge of the non-luminous flame whose height has been adjusted to about 4 cm.

2.4 Result

The flame shall be free from even a transient green colour.

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